UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/46/474
17 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Item 116 of the provisional agenda*

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 17 September 1991 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

At present, six Member States are in arrears in accordance with Article 19 of the Charter, which states as follows:

> "A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member."

The minimum payments necessary to reduce the amounts owed by those Member States on their contributions so that they remain below the gross amount owed for the preceding two full years (1989-1990) are the following:

	US dollars
Central African Republic	72 400
Congo	15 800
Dominican Republic	219 900
Equatorial Guinea	137 800
Sierra Leone	70 900
South Africa	43 173 500

(Signed) Javier PEREZ DE CUELLAR
Secretary-General

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* A/46/150.

91-30268 2576i (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/46/474/Add.1
8 October 1991

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 114

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 8 October 1991 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

With reference to my letter dated 17 September 1991 (A/46/474), I have the honour to inform you that the Congo has made the necessary payment to reduce its arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ DE CUELLAR
Secretary-General

91-33058 2626i (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/46/474/Add.2
10 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 114

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 10 October 1991 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

With reference to my letters dated 17 September and 8 October 1991 (A/46/474 and Add.1), I have the honour to inform you that Sierra Leone has made the necessary payment to reduce its arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ DE CUELLAR
Secretary-General

91-33480 3364a (E)

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General Assembly

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A/46/475
17 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Forty-sixth session
Item 73 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Letter dated 16 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter of 3 July 1991 (which was circulated in document A/46/284) and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic concerning Israeli practices in violation of the human rights of the Syrian Arab residents of the occupied Syrian Golan and to request that the necessary endeavours be made to bring a halt to the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities and their violations of human rights and to secure the release of the 27 residents of the occupied Syrian Golan being arbitrarily detained by them.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 73 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* A/46/150.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic concerning Israeli practices in violation of the human rights of Syrian Arab residents of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan

Israel has maintained its occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967. It imposed its laws, administration and rule on the area in December 1981 and annexed it in defiance of international legitimacy and, in particular, of Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and the other relevant United Nations resolutions. All of those resolutions reject and condemn the acquisition of territory by force and regard Israel's decision to impose its laws, administration and rule on the occupied Syrian Golan as illegal and null and void. Needless to say, Israel's refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions and to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan and its annexation of the area in its capacity as Occupying Power constitute a violation of the resolutions of the United Nations, a rebuff to the will of the international community and a threat to regional and international peace and security. Moreover, the persistance of the Israeli occupation authorities in their repressive measures and the escalation of their inhuman practices against the Syrian residents of the occupied Golan constitute a flagrant violation of the relevant provisions of Convention IV of The Hague of 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949. As is well known, the resolutions of the Security Council and the other relevant United Nations resolutions have affirmed that the provisions of all of these international humanitarian conventions and covenants are fully applicable to the situation in the occupied Syrian territory in the Golan and to the other occupied Arab territories. With their continued insistence on violating human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan and on imposing arbitrary and tyrannical measures against those Syrian citizens burdened by the occupation who reject the decision to annex the Golan and refuse to carry Israeli identification cards, the Israeli occupation authorities have for a long time been holding in detention 27 residents of the occupied Syrian Golan (see the list of detainees enclosed herewith) because these citizens reject the Israeli occupation and adhere to their national identity and their deeply held national affiliation with Syria, their mother country.

The Syrian Arab Republic anticipates that the necessary endeavours will be made to bring a halt to the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities and their violations of human rights, to ensure their adherence to the international humanitarian covenants and conventions and to secure the immediate release of these detainees. They are persons who have committed no offence and perpetrated no crime other than to reject the imposition on them of Israeli laws under which the occupation authorities have brought them before special courts where tyrannical and unrightful judgements have been rendered against them.

Enclosure

Names of detainees

1. Ayman Hayil Nu'man Abu Jabal al-Sha'ir
2. Abd al-Latif Yusuf Shibli
3. Asim Mahmud As'ad al-Wali
4. Ayman Sa'id Hamd Abu Awwad
5. Bashir Sulayman Ahmad al-Maqat
6. Ismat Mahmud al-Maqat
7. Isam Jamil Hamd Abu Zayd
8. Fahd Mahna Sulayman al-Halabi
9. Hayil Husayn Hamd Abu Zayd
10. Kinj Isma'il Abu Salih
11. Qasim Mahmud Qasim Abu Salih
12. Qasim Nayif Sa'id Abu Zayd
13. Malik Muhammad Yusuf Abu Salih
14. Midhat Salih Mahmud al-Salih
15. Muti' Wahb Husayn Abu Salih
16. Nabih Ali Sulayman al-Halabi
17. Nasir Abd Allah Najm Abu Shahin
18. Salim Sulayman Abu Jabal
19. Sidqi Ahmad al-Maqat
20. Sitan Nimr Nimr al-Wali
21. Tali' Hasan Mahmud Amashah
22. Ziyad Muhammad Jad Allah al-Bithish
23. Ziyad Husayn Arif Abu Jabal

24. Mahmud Faris bin Hasan al-Safadi

25. Faris Hayil Faris al-Sha'ir

26. Bassam Sulayman Husayn Fadil

27. Sulayman Khaza'i Muhammad Abu Awwad

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17 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Item 37 of the provisional agenda*

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 16 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach a press statement dated 11 September 1991 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, in reaction to the second progress report on the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, of 4 September 1991 (A/45/1052).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 37 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) V. R. W. STEWARD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/46/150.

ANNEX

Commentary by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa on the second progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said at Pretoria on 11 September 1991 that although he was not in agreement with some of the remarks contained in the Secretary-General's report on South Africa, it nevertheless contained important positive acknowledgements, such as:

1. The process towards the end of apartheid in South Africa, although halting, remains on course.

2. The most important development in this regard is the removal of the basic apartheid laws.

3. The impression is that South Africa is moving in the direction of the commencement of substantive negotiations.

4. The initiatives to address the violence issue are encouraging in that the momentum generated a year ago will gain further impetus.

5. The broad consensus that human rights in a democratic South Africa must be protected is encouraging.

6. It would appear as if there is a growing convergence of the views of parties on a number of basic principles of a new constitution. Agreement on the mechanisms to arrive at a new constitution as well as agreement on the process for the transition to a democratic system must still be reached. It is encouraging that proposals in this regard are receiving attention and that a number of leaders in South Africa now realize that there is no other realistic alternative to negotiating together a democratic, non-racial future for their country.

7. A meeting to discuss these issues by all the parties concerned now appears a priority on the political agenda. A meeting of this nature can make a contribution to building mutual trust.

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17 September 1991

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Forty-sixth session
Items 12 and 88 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISASTER AT CHERNOBYL

Letter dated 16 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the letter of the Chairman of the Supreme Rada of Ukraine, Mr. Leonid M. Kravchuk, regarding the United Nations pledging conference to mobilize support for cooperation to address and mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl accident, to be convened on 20 September 1991 (see annex).

I request you to circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly under items 12 and 88 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Guennadi I. OUDOVENKO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Ukraine to the United Nations

* A/46/150.

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 September 1991 from the Chairman of the Supreme Rada of Ukraine addressed to Heads of the States Members of the United Nations

The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, which occurred more than five years ago, is the greatest technological and ecological catastrophe of modern times. It caused heavy material losses and has caused significant deterioration to the health and living standards of millions of people.

The accident disrupted life and economic activity over the territory of Ukraine and led to the loss of numerous archaeological, historic and cultural relics and monuments. A territory of about 40 thousand square kilometres, with 2,100 human settlements and 2.5 million people, including 660,000 children, has been subjected to radioactive contamination.

The economic losses Ukraine suffered as a result of the catastrophe over the period from 1986 to 1990 have reached more than 30 billion rubles.

Versatile work to address its consequences is being carried out on the territories affected by the accident.

As time passes by it becomes evident that the solution of problems of the Chernobyl catastrophe requires efficient long-term international cooperation and consolidation of efforts of different countries, international organizations, research centres, charity funds and individuals.

The Supreme Rada of Ukraine highly appreciated the resolution on international cooperation to address and mitigate the aftermath of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session. The resolution is regarded as a confirmation of the readiness of the world community to mobilize its efforts aimed at solving the ecological, economic, social, medical, scientific and technical problems caused by the Chernobyl explosion.

In accordance with the resolution and with the assistance of organizations of the United Nations system a joint plan of international cooperation to alleviate the effects of the Chernobyl accident was developed. One of the important stages of such cooperation will be the United Nations pledging conference planned to be held in New York on 20 September 1991, which is intended to collect contributions to the United Nations Chernobyl fund for financing projects of the plan.

I would like to appeal to you and to the Governments and the peoples of the world to participate actively in the conference and to assist materially in the realization of the programmes of international cooperation in this field.

The Government and the people of Ukraine, for their part, will do their utmost to implement the projects elaborated. The financial contribution of our Republic alone to the United Nations joint plan on Chernobyl, not taking into account the existing infrastructures, buildings, services of the qualified personnel and so on, will reach more than 200 million rubles.

I am convinced that the United Nations pledging conference will serve the cause of strengthening principles of good, humanism and charity.

Leonid M. Kravchuk,
Chairman of the Supreme Rada of
Ukraine

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A/46/478
17 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 77 (d)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 44/222 of 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries at its sixth session, 1/ and requested the Secretary-General to report to it, at its forty-sixth session, on the activities undertaken by Member States, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and other relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to the support and promotion of activities in technical cooperation among developing countries. Subsequently, in its decision 45/444 of 21 December 1990, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in that report information on the implementation of that decision, which concerned assistance to developing countries to enable them to strengthen their technical cooperation with each other in food and agriculture.

2. The High-level Committee, in its decisions 6/2 and 6/3 adopted at its sixth session, requested the Administrator of UNDP to provide similar information in his reports to be submitted to the Committee at its seventh session.

3. In keeping with the precedent set at the General Assembly's forty-fourth session in a similar situation, and to avoid duplication in the task of preparing and processing reports, the Secretary-General and the Administrator have coordinated the preparation of two separate reports, one titled "Progress made in implementing the tasks entrusted to the United Nations development system by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for promoting and implementing technical cooperation among developing countries", and the other "Information from some Governments and intergovernmental organizations on their activities

in technical cooperation among developing countries". Together these two reports cover the information requested by both the General Assembly and the High-level Committee in their respective resolutions and decisions. The reports were submitted to the High-level Committee at its seventh session. The reactions and decisions of the High-level Committee are contained in the Committee's report, which has been submitted to the General Assembly for review at its present session in document A/46/39.

4. The two reports are now being submitted to the General Assembly for its review in documents TCDC/7/2 and Add. 1-3 and TCDC/7/3.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 39 (A/44/39), annex I.

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Forty-sixth session
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER ARTICLE 12, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the consent of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to notify the General Assembly of matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Security Council and of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal.

2. The matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that have been discussed during the period since the notification to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly (A/45/501) are as follows:

1. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

2. The situation in Cambodia.

3. The situation between Iran and Iraq.

4. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.

5. Central America: efforts towards peace.

6. The situation in the Middle East.

7. The situation in Cyprus.

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* A/46/150.

8. Letter dated 7 December 1990 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22008).

The Council concluded its consideration of this item on 22 December 1990.

9. The situation in Liberia (S/22076).

10. Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435).

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442).

11. The situation concerning Western Sahara.

12. Letter dated 17 May 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/22609).

3. During the same period, the Security Council has not discussed the following matters of which it remains seized:

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.

2. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.

3. The Egyptian question (S/410).

4. The Palestine question.

5. The India-Pakistan question (S/628).

6. The Czechoslovak question (S/694).

7. The Hyderabad question (S/986).

8. Identical notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General (S/1020 and Add.1).

9. International control of atomic energy.

10. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa) (S/1715).

11. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China (S/1722).

12. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons.

13. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare.

14. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3220).

15. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister for External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3232).

16. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3287).

17. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China; letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China (S/3354).

18. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 (S/3645).

19. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations (S/3656).

20. The situation in Hungary (S/3690).

21. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria (S/3689 and Corr.1).

22. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/3712).

23. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963).

24. Complaint of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 18 April 1958 entitled: "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union" (S/3990).

25. Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted on 4 September 1959 by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations (S/4213).

26. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4279 and Add.1).

27. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4314).

28. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4323).

29. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4381).

30. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378).

31. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba (S/4605).

32. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia (S/4816).

33. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security (S/4844 and S/4847).

34. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4992).

35. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5181, S/5183 and S/5186).

36. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council (S/5302).

37. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen (S/5298).

38. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration (S/5374).

39. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (S/5348).

40. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5509).

41. Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'affaires a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5635).

42. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia (S/5666).

43. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5849).

44. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5934 and S/5941).

45. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5935).

46. Letter dated 1 December 1964 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia (S/6076 and Add.1-5).

47. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/6096).

48. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/6316).

49. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7105).

50. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7442).

51. The situation in Namibia (S/8355 and Add.1-2).

52. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8360).

53. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a.i. of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8593).

54. Letter dated 12 June 1968 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8630).

55. Letter dated 21 August 1968 from the representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8758).

56. Complaint by Zambia (S/10352).

57. Complaint by Guinea (S/9528).

58. The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft (S/9931 and S/9932).

59. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411).

60. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409).

61. Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions.

62. Consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Charter.

63. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993).

64. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (S/11216).

65. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa (S/11532).

66. The situation in Timor (S/11899).

67. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.

68. The situation in the Comoros (S/11953).

69. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976 (S/11961 and S/11969).

70. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017).

71. Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola (S/12007).

72. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

73. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the apartheid regime in Soweto and other areas (S/12100).

74. Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda (S/12126).

75. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa (S/13878).

76. Complaint by Greece against Turkey (S/12167).

77. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa (S/12257).

78. Complaint by Benin (S/12278).

79. The question of South Africa (S/12295).

80. Complaint by Angola against South Africa (S/12690).

81. Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council (S/13001).

82. The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council] (S/13111).

83. Letters dated 13 June 1979 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13394 and S/13397).

84. Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13646).

85. Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13705).

86. Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (S/13724 and Add.1-2).

87. Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14140 and S/14595).

88. Complaint by Iraq (S/14509).

89. Complaint by Seychelles (S/14783).

90. Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/14913).

91. Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14942).

92. Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad to the President of the Security Council (S/15012).

93. Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) (S/15037 and S/15100).

94. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615).

95. Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15643).

96. Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15651).

97. Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15746).

98. Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15902).

99. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15914).

100. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15947).

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15948).

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15949).

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15950).

Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15951).

101. Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15975).

102. The situation in Grenada (S/16067).

103. Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16306).

104. Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16420).

105. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431).

106. Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16449).

107. Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16574).

108. Letter dated 4 September 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16731).

109. Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16765).

110. Letter dated 9 November 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16825).

111. Letter dated 28 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16911).

112. Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17516).

113. Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17279).

114. Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17497).

115. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509).

116. Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17671).

117. Letter dated 16 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17685).

118. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).

119. The situation in southern Africa (S/17770).

120. Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17940).

Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17941).

Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17946).

121. Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17982).

122. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991).

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992).

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993).

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994).

123. Letter dated 27 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18187).

124. Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18230).

125. Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18415).

126. Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18456).

127. Letter dated 9 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18513).

128. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19488).

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19489).

129. Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19604).

130. Letter dated 17 March 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19638).

131. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

132. Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/20336).

Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/20337).

133. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20364).

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20367).

134. Letter dated 25 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20606).

135. The question of hostage-taking and abduction.

136. Letter dated 27 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20991).

Letter dated 28 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20999).

137. The situation in Panama (S/21034).

138. The situation relating to Afghanistan.

139. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120).

140. United Nations peace-keeping operations.